

DISTRICT BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Simon Wolf, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1902.

Charles P. Neill, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named surgeons in the Navy to have the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 3d day of June, 1902:

John M. Edgar.
Philip Leach.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons in the Navy to have the rank of lieutenant from the 3d day of June, 1902:

Middleton S. Elliott.
Frank L. Pleadwell.
Dudley N. Carpenter.
Daniel H. Morgan.
James C. Pryor.

The following-named paymasters in the Navy to have the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 8th day of June, 1902:

John S. Carpenter.
Livingston Hunt.
John A. Mudd.
George W. Simpson.
Harry R. Sullivan.
Samuel L. Heap.

Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorum to have the rank of captain in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1902.

Chaplain William H. I. Reaney to have the rank of commander in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1902.

Chaplain John B. Frazier, to have the rank of commander in the Navy from the 28th day of May, 1902.

The following-named assistant naval constructors in the Navy to have the rank of lieutenant from the 3d day of June, 1902:

Stuart F. Smith.
William G. Groesbeck.

Civil Engineer Ulysses S. G. White, to have the rank of captain in the Navy from the 6th day of April, 1902.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, to have the rank of commander in the Navy from the 6th day of April, 1902.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, to have the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 6th day of April, 1902.

POSTMASTERS.

Gould D. Jelliffe, to be postmaster at Saugatuck, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

Mary E. Bell, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

A. S. Hazelton, to be postmaster at Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa.

Joseph A. Schmitt, to be postmaster at Ellsworth, in the county of Ellsworth and State of Kansas.

William W. Moss, to be postmaster at Logansport, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana.

Sewell P. Wood, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois.

Charles A. Long, to be postmaster at North Bend, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska.

Isaac R. Huggins, to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Marion and State of Missouri.

James A. Trotter, to be postmaster at Vassar, in the county of Tuscola and State of Michigan.

Vernon A. Kent, to be postmaster at Westfield, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York.

Claude L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Little Valley, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York.

E. N. Allen, to be postmaster at Arapahoe, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska.

George Y. Walbright, to be postmaster at Stroud, in the county of Lincoln and Territory of Oklahoma.

William G. Richards, to be postmaster at Hillsboro, in the county of Highland and State of Ohio.

John B. Elliott, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Highland and State of Ohio.

William Case, to be postmaster at Mauston, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin.

Maurice Mann, to be postmaster at Slater, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri.

Newton L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Blocton, in the county of Bibb and State of Alabama.

Harvey Springer, to be postmaster at Cambria, in the county of Weston and State of Wyoming.

Rollin C. Lybrand, to be postmaster at Richland Center, in the county of Richland and State of Wisconsin.

J. P. Murphy, to be postmaster at Bamberg, in the county of Bamberg and State of South Carolina.

David W. Morgan, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania.

William M. Tisdale, to be postmaster at Redlands, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California.

Mellie B. Towne, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of California.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file the views of the minority on the bill H. R. 12940, reported from the Committee on Labor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to file the views of the minority on the bill H. R. 12940, the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12940) creating a commission to inquire into the condition of the colored people of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

JAMES W. LONG.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 282) providing for the appointment of James W. Long, late a captain of infantry, United States Army, and for placing his name on the retired list.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint James W. Long, late captain in the United States Army, a captain of infantry, and to thereupon place his name upon the unlimited retired list of the Army, in the class whose disabilities result from wounds received in battle.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I shall only take the time of the House for a moment for the purpose of referring to the military record of Maj. James W. Long, late a captain of the United States Army.

He was appointed a second lieutenant of the Second Infantry August 5, 1861. He was promoted to first lieutenant August 10, 1861; was brevetted captain June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia, and major, May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness.

He was left out or unassigned on account of physical disability at the consolidation of the Second and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry, under the act of March 3, 1869, reducing the Army. He was examined by a retiring board in September, 1870, and reported by the board to be not incapacitated for active service.

He was severely wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill June 27, 1862. His record of service reflects great credit upon him. He sustained severe and painful injuries, including the total loss of an eye and the impairment of the sight of the remaining eye as the direct result of his Army service. He has been a constant sufferer from his wounds; and there are very grave possibilities that he may be entirely deprived of his sight as a result thereof.

Under the authority conferred by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1834, for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, the President of the United States was authorized to require any military officer to execute the duties of Indian agent, and in accordance with General Order No. 49, issued from the Headquarters of the Army, at Washington, May 7, 1869, Major Long was detailed for duty as agent for the Indians in the State of Michigan, achieving great success, making a most efficient and valuable aid to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. While he was absent on duty as Indian agent notice came from the Adjutant-General of the Army notifying him that he would be relieved from duty as an Indian agent, and to report his new address to the president of the retiring board, before whom he had been ordered to appear for examination. This notice, because of Major Long's absence on duty, did not reach him until six months after it was mailed, and during that time he had been practically legislated out of the Army.

He had been examined in 1869 by the Atlanta board and was found by that board to be unable to perform his duty as a soldier and with that finding should have been retired.

He has for many years endeavored to have the action of the retiring board corrected. His case is one of unusual merit. A letter from Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General of the Army, under date of April 17 last, addressed to me, among other things, says:

I have the honor to say that in my opinion the bill for the relief of Major Long has exceptional merit, and I do not hesitate to express my own opinion that its passage would be just to the Government as well as to Major Long.

Every man who has examined his record with care reaches the same conclusion, that our action to-day would be a most tardy recognition of a most unfortunate soldier, who has merited the approbation of his Government and is deserving well at our hands. I express the sincere hope that there may be no difficulty in securing the enactment of this measure into law.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDUX. Mr. Speaker, the other day when this bill was called up I objected to it, for the reason that I did not know anything about it. Since that time I have taken the trouble to investigate it, and my judgment is that if a meritorious case has been before this Congress, this is one of them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS ASHLEY RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14247) to authorize the Charleston, Suburban and Summerville Railway Company to construct and maintain two bridges across Ashley River, in the State of South Carolina.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS of Florida, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 6104. An act to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of John Walton Ross.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9960) to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 5718) providing for the sale of sites for manufacturing or industrial plants in the Indian Territory.

The message also announced that Mr. PROCTOR had been excused from the committee of conference on the bill (H. R. 13676) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, and that Mr. BURROWS had been appointed in his place.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 14019) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. ALLISON, Mr. McMILLAN, and Mr. COCKRELL as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REPORT ON DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

Mr. TATE. By direction of the Committee on Printing, I ask unanimous consent that Senate concurrent resolution No. 47 be taken from the Speaker's table and considered now.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Committee on Enrolled Bills, in the enrollment of the joint resolution (S. R. 92) "providing for the publication of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse," be authorized to correct the title thereof by striking out the words "fifty thousand" and inserting the words "two hundred thousand," so as to make the same correspond with the amendment of the House of Representatives to the said resolution, concurred in by the Senate.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution; and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. TATE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted was laid on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MERCER. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) amending "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1902, was read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the law (Public, No. 146) entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1902, be amended so as to transpose the provision for a United States post-office and court-house at Scranton, Pa., from section 4 to section 1; and the provisions, respectively, for the United States post-office at Moberly, Mo., for United States post-office at Columbia, Mo., and for the United States post-office and other governmental offices at Crookston, Minn., be transferred from section 4 to section 5 of said act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this joint resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. As I understand, this simply corrects an error in a bill already passed?

Mr. MERCER. It simply corrects an error made by the clerks in not enrolling the bill in accordance with the report of the conference committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It does not change the appropriation?

Mr. MERCER. Not at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It adds nothing whatever to the appropriations heretofore made for public buildings?

Mr. MERCER. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It simply corrects an error?

Mr. MERCER. That is all.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution; which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Upon motion of Mr. MERCER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

OSAGE RIVER, MISSOURI.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5906) declaring the Osage River to be not a navigable stream above the point where the line between the counties of Benton and St. Clair crosses said river.

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Osage River in the State of Missouri, above the point where the dividing line between the counties of Benton and St. Clair crosses said river, is hereby declared not to be a navigable stream and shall be so treated by the Secretary of War and all other authorities.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DE ARMOND, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS IN LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Mr. LOVERING. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1026) to fix the compensation of district superintendents in the Life-Saving Service.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of district superintendents in the Life-Saving Service shall be \$2,000 per annum each: *Provided, however,* That in case the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary for any superintendent to employ a clerk, he may allow a sum not exceeding \$500 per annum for the compensation of such clerk in addition to the salary paid the superintendent.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LOVERING. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 5 strike out the words "\$2,000 per annum each" and insert the words "as follows: For the superintendents of the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth districts, \$2,000 per annum each; for the superintendents of the third and ninth districts, \$1,800 per annum each; for the superintendent of the eighth district, \$1,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LOVERING, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REAL ESTATE FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mr. BELLAMY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14802) for the purchase of real estate, for revenue and customs purposes, at Wilmington, N. C.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered and directed to cause an examination to be made of the wharf in front of the custom-house, and other property, at the port of Wilmington, N. C., known as the O. G. Parsley estate, offered by George D. Parsley and others of said city, namely, the following real estate: Lot 5, block 164, and all that part of lot 6, block 164, not now owned by the United States, and the two-story brick fireproof storehouse on said lot 6, fronting west 39 feet on Water street, running thence east 77.5 feet on Ewing's alley, abutting the United States bonded warehouse on the east and the United States custom-house on the south; the wharf front of said lots fronting on the Cape Fear River 104 feet, and the easement of said Parsleys in the wharf front of lot 4, block 164, and fronting the Cape Fear River 34 feet, and abutting said lot 5 on the north. And on inquiry as to their necessity for use for the Revenue-Cutter Service and other customs purposes at that port, and if it shall be found advantageous and necessary for such purposes, to purchase the same at a reasonable price: *Provided*, That it shall not exceed \$16,000, which amount shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, as follows:

After line 12, page 2, add the following:

"And provided, further, That the owners of said property shall accept such sum as may be agreed upon for the same in full of all rights, easements, etc., belonging thereto, including any claims and demands, legal or equitable, and all causes of action, legal or equitable, which they may have against the United States of said wharf or any part thereof, and all claims of any character, whether from tort, trespass, use and occupation, or otherwise."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. CANNON. From what committee is it reported?

The SPEAKER. From the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. BELLAMY. If the gentleman wants any information about the bill I ask that the report be read.

Mr. CANNON. This is a proposition, as I understand, to buy \$15,000 worth of property down there for revenue or customs purposes.

Mr. BELLAMY. I will explain the measure if the gentleman desires it.

Mr. CANNON. I should like to know something about it.

Mr. BELLAMY. Mr. Speaker, in the city of Wilmington, N. C., there is, of course, a custom-house owned by the Government. In front of that custom-house there is a wharf owned by the Parsley estate. On either side of that wharf the Government owns a wharf. For customs purposes there is needed on the north side of this property a building for storing in bond goods that may be imported into the port of Wilmington to be shipped beyond without appraisement, and for other customs purposes.

This building north of it and the wharf in front of it this bill gives to the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to buy, if in his judgment he sees fit, at a cost not exceeding \$15,000. When the Spanish war broke out, the wharf in front of the custom-house, owned by the Parsley estate, was obstructed by the placing thereon of cannon, immense guns, that were sent down to the port of Wilmington to be conveyed to Fort Caswell, and which have since been erected on the fortifications at that fort. The owners of this private property claim damages out of the Government for the occupation of this wharf. These cannot not only laid there days, but weeks, and probably months. The revenue cutter stationed at that port, in being moored to its own wharf, which is not long enough to accommodate it, extends more than halfway across this Parsley wharf. The consequence is, the Government has been using this Parsley wharf for years, obstructing it, and the Parsley estate has been claiming damages from the Government, and I learn has employed lawyers here to sue it.

Now, in order to obtain this wharf for the Revenue-Cutter Service, and to obtain the building north of it for custom-house purposes, and to extinguish all claims against the Government by the Parsley estate, this bill allows the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Parsley property if, in his judgment, he deems it proper, provided the cost and the extinguishment of the claims shall not exceed \$16,000.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, the gentleman need not make any further explanation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BELLAMY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LATE MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution 100, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for an equestrian statue of the late Maj. Gen. William J. Sewell, United States Volunteers, which I will ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the governor of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, N. J., if the same can be done without detriment to the public service, such condemned bronze cannon as he may deem proper, not to exceed 15,000 pounds in weight, to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. William J. Sewell, United States Volunteers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which has just been read. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on a third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

OATH RESPECTING VESSEL REGISTRY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 11725) to amend section 4139 and section 4319 of the Revised Statutes with the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio what these amendments are.

Mr. GROSVENOR. They simply authorize, in addition to the provisions of the House bill, that an officer of a corporation may make the affidavit if authorized to do so by power of attorney. That is the only addition to the bill as it was passed by the House.

Mr. CANNON. What branch of the service does it pertain to?

Mr. GROSVENOR. The merchant-marine branch. There is no additional expense or anything about it. It is merely to accommodate in swearing to certain papers connected with the register of the ship.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

ADELAIDE G. HATCH.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 5320) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide G. Hatch, with House amendment thereto, disagreed to by the Senate, on which the Senate requests a conference.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on this amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey moves that the House further insist on its amendment and agree to a conference asked for by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. LOUDENSLAGER, BROMWELL, and RICHARDSON of Alabama.

ELIZABETH A. TURNER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 5856) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Turner, with a House amendment thereto, disagreed to by the Senate, on which the Senate requests a conference.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its amendment and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. LOUDENSLAGER, BROMWELL, and RICHARDSON of Alabama.

CLAYTON P. VAN HOUTEN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 5506) granting an increase of pension to Clayton P. Van Houten, with a House amendment thereto, disagreed to by the Senate, on which the Senate requests a conference.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its amendment and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. LOUDENSLAGER, BROMWELL, and RICHARDSON of Alabama.

CLARA W. McNAIR.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1225) granting an increase of pension to Clara W. McNair, with House

amendments thereto, disagreed to by the Senate, on which a conference is asked.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move that the House further insist on its amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. BROMWELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama.

REINHARD SCHNEIDER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 9870) to correct the military record of Reinhard Schneider, with Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. HULL. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

LEVI WELLS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 9723) granting an honorable discharge to Levi Wells, with Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. HULL. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 3442) to correct the military record of John O'Brien, with Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. HULL. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

JOHN H. LAUCHLY.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8840) granting an increase of pension to John H. Lauchly, and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee submits a conference report and statement to be printed in the RECORD. This will be done under the rule.

(For the conference report see RECORD of Senate proceedings of June 16.)

The statement of the House conferees is as follows:

The bill (H. R. 8840) granting an increase of pension to John H. Lauchly passed the House at \$24. The Senate amended the same by striking out "\$24," and inserting "\$16."

The result of the conference is that the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agrees to the same, leaving the rate \$16 per month.

HENRY R. GIBSON,
RUD. KLEBERG,
S. W. SMITH,

Managers on the part of the House.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 3641, with Senate amendments, which bill is on the Speaker's table, and move concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. This will require unanimous consent of the House, as there are matters in the amendments which would require a vote of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GIBSON. Then I ask unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the following House bill with Senate amendments:

The Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 3641) for the allowance of certain claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States during the war with Spain, reported by the Secretary of War in accordance with the requirements of an item contained in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved June 6, 1900, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to investigate just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States, etc., were read.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to ask the gentleman if these additional claims have been passed on by the Department?

Mr. GIBSON. All reported favorably by the Secretary of War.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will ask the gentleman from Tennessee if this is a Senate bill with House amendments, or a House bill with Senate amendments?

Mr. GIBSON. This is a House bill with Senate amendments. It is the House bill to pay the awards made by the Secretary of War to certain individuals for property taken and used by the United States forces at the various encampments during the Spanish-American war.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Have these amendments been considered by the committee?

Mr. GIBSON. Considered by the House committee; yes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The bill has been before the War Claims Committee?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Has that committee considered and favorably reported the Senate amendments?

Mr. GIBSON. The chairman of the committee and myself, after informal consultation with other members, have agreed that the amendments are all right, having been found by the Secretary of War in pursuance of the act of Congress.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will ask the gentleman if he has consulted the minority members of that committee?

Mr. GIBSON. I have not.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Subsequently,

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama withdraws his objection to unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama withdraws his objection to the bill recently called up by the gentleman from Tennessee. Is there further objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire about the amendment in reference to the claim, on page 5, of W. A. Huff. As I understood by the reading from the desk the Senate struck that provision out.

Mr. GIBSON. That was stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendments.

The question was taken; and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. GIBSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

REQUESTS FOR USES OF RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call up the bill H. R. 13204, with Senate amendments, and have them read to the House, after which I will make a request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up the bill, which the Clerk will report, with Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13204) to provide for refunding taxes paid upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character, for the encouragement of art, etc., under the act of June 13, 1898.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, these amendments of the Senate were fully considered by the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday, informally, of course, because the bill had not been referred to the committee; and I was directed unanimously by the committee to ask unanimous consent of the House to consider the amendments in the House, and to concur in the amendments. Possibly I ought to state briefly, in explanation to the House, that the first Senate amendment, section 2, in the bill, is a refund of sums paid for documentary stamps used on the export bills of lading. The original war-revenue tax provided for a small stamp to be placed on export bills of lading. The question was brought before the courts, and the Supreme Court decided that that portion of the law was unconstitutional, and that we had no right to impose those taxes. Therefore we are liable to refund the amounts paid. It is a small sum—amounting to three or four thousand dollars.

The third section, which is the second amendment of the Senate, as numbered, provides for a refund of the tax collected on contingent beneficiary interest in legacies taxed by the law, and also repeals it upon any future contingent beneficiary interest after the 1st of July. The Internal Revenue Commissioner has lately decided that the tax under the law must be exacted on contingent beneficiary interests although they take effect on the 1st of July and become vested after that date. As we have repealed all these legacy taxes, the committee thought it fair and just to repeal this part of it, and not to require those who receive legacies which are to be paid after the 1st of July—some of them twenty and thirty years from now—to be taxed on those legacies, and not to require trustees and executors to pay such tax.

The third proposition added by the Senate is that taxes which shall have accrued before the taking effect of the act of April 12, 1902, and since the act of July 1, 1900, upon securities delivered or transferred to secure future payments of money are hereby remitted. When the law was first in force, we did not exact any tax upon transfer of stock made as security for a loan. We did not intend to tax a loan twice, once on the note and again on the security; and this is simply to repeal that part of the tax, none of which has ever been collected, but about which litigation has been instituted. I move to concur.

The SPEAKER. This is a House bill with Senate amendments.

Is there objection to taking it from the Speaker's table for consideration now? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken, and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

Mr. PAYNE. There is an amendment to the title. I do not know whether that will follow.

The SPEAKER. That will go with the rest of it.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments were agreed to was laid on the table.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate bill, with House amendment, disagreed to by the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 5269) to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or a memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

Mr. McCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its amendment and agree to the conference asked.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following conferees: Mr. McCLEARY, Mr. McCALL, and Mr. WOOTEN.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks for the regular order, which is the unfinished business from last night's session, being Senate bill No. 4284, pending with a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, which the Clerk will report to the House, and then there is an amendment pending to that, the Chair understands.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested, as there were not many members present last night, that unanimous consent be asked for ten minutes, five minutes a side, this morning. Personally I have no objection to it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments, after which the gentleman can make the request.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 16, strike out, in line 10, the words "only by separate sealed bids" and substitute therefor the words "at public auction to the highest bidder." At the end of line 16, page 16, strike out the word "seal."

The SPEAKER. This is an amendment to the substitute, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we be allowed ten minutes to have that explained.

The SPEAKER. To whom is the time to be given?

Mr. CURTIS. I suggest that five minutes be controlled by those in favor of the amendment and five minutes by those against—the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY].

The SPEAKER. Unanimous consent is asked that ten minutes be given to debate on this amendment, five minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY] and five minutes by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Speaker, as I stated last night in the discussion of this matter, this is an amendment to what is known as the Nelson law of 1889, relating to the ceded portion of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and particularly relating to the sale of the pine timber therefrom.

The principal change, or one of the principal changes in this amendment to that bill, is the change in the manner of the disposition of the timber. Under the law of 1889 this timber was sold at public auction, upon estimates made by what we term "cruisers," or estimators of the timber in the tree. It has been stated that scandal arose from the operation of that law. That is true. It has been further stated that scandal arose as to the manner of the sale, which is not accurate. The whole scandal arose from the scaling under the estimate, which was based upon the incompetency of the estimators. These estimators were appointed as a matter of politics, and in many instances were incompetent men, and the timber was very greatly underestimated, and all the scandal arose out of the sale of the timber, coming from the fact that the timber was underestimated, and not because of the manner of its sale.

In this bill it provides for the selling of the timber under sealed bids instead of at public auction, and my amendment which I have offered strikes out the sealed-bid proposition and substitutes "at open public sale thereof." As I stated last night, the Department of the Interior is very much opposed to my amendment. I think it is due to the House to say that the majority of the Indian Committee reported adversely to this amendment and refused to offer it as a committee amendment. The reasons urged by the Interior Department in favor of sealed bids lay in the fact that they claim it would prevent collusion on the part of the bidders. That was the sole and only reason offered.

I desire to state that when these bills were introduced, both containing a proposition for open bids, that it was changed at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. More than that, the Secretary of the Interior made it a condition precedent that he would not recommend, and his Department would not recommend, the passage of this bill unless it contained that provision. It was virtually and practically a legislative hold-up.

Now, I desire a moment to examine the reason offered by the Secretary of the Interior. I would like to have some person in this House—and I put this same query last night—to explain under what circumstances a collusion could not be formed as well under a secret bid as it could upon a public auction. Collusion could be formed in both cases. The only difference would be that if a collusion was formed under a sealed bid it would forever remain secret. If a collusion was formed at an open and public sale everybody would be aware of that collusion. There is another reason why I am in favor of an open public sale, and that is because it absolutely precludes the possibility of a man raising his own bid.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more. This is a very important matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent for another five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask the same concession on the other side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. EDDY. Now, Mr. Speaker, I claim in the sale of Government property that a man has a right to know at the time of the sale what every other man does at the same time. The parties in whom I am interested with regard to this matter are the small loggers and the small operators. As I have stated before, this timber is surrounded by settlements of small farmers who want to go in and buy a small tract, put up a portable mill, and manufacture lumber for themselves and for their neighbors. The small loggers—men owning a few teams, hiring a few men—desire to go in there and purchase small tracts of timber and operate on their own account and sell the logs they take off to the lumber concerns without being obliged to work for wages for the large lumber corporations.

Now, under the provision of sealed bids, these men are practically shut out, because, if they should desire to bid, say, \$9 a thousand for a 40-acre tract, some one comes in under a sealed bid and bids \$10 a thousand. They would have no opportunity to raise their bid, while if the matter was open and public they would have the opportunity to raise their own bid and they might bid as high as \$15 a thousand. This sealed-bid proposition is a radical departure from the practice of the Government in all similar instances of this kind. In every bill that passed at the evening session, wherever there was a disposition of Government property it was always at public auction. I submit it as a fair business proposition to the business men of this House that if a man has property to dispose of and wishes to dispose of it at auction he would not call for sealed bids. I claim that every governmental transaction should be open to all the people of the country; that there should be no sealed transactions on the part of the Government.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter which he volunteers to send to this House—a sort of special message on the part of the Secretary of the Interior—stated that in all probability opportunity would be given to the newspaper correspondents and all people interested to examine these bids. Now, I do not know but that such will be the case; but there is nothing in the bill requiring any such procedure on the part of the Interior Department. I have had some experience myself in handling and selling pine timber. I believe that those logs sold at public auction will bring a better price for the Indians, and the sale generally will give more satisfaction than if it were carried on under sealed bids. In this opinion I have the concurrence of a very large majority of the Minnesota delegation. As I stated before, when these bills were originally introduced they contained a provision requiring sale at public auction. In the proposition I now submit I have the concurrence of a very large majority of the people of Minnesota who live in the vicinity of this timber. I submit to the House that on a matter that is entirely within the boundaries of Minnesota the delegation from that State and the people of the State are better judges as to the proper manner of disposing of the question than the Secretary of the Interior or any outside parties who have had no practical experience upon the subject.

Mr. LACEY. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I hope the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY] will be voted down. The committee carefully considered this question. An amendment of this kind was offered upon two different occasions in the Committee on Indian Affairs and was voted down. The amendment is objectionable to the Department, which must dispose of this timber, and therefore I hope the House will vote against the amendment.

Mr. LACEY. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this amendment will not prevail. I can easily understand how the constituents of the gentleman from Minnesota may be desirous to have a public auction in Minnesota at the place where the land is located, involving some 250,000 acres by actual measurement, because the bidders in Minnesota would of course have a much better opportunity than bidders from other States.

And then, Mr. Speaker, I believe that if such a proceeding were encouraged (which is not part of the programme of the gentleman from Minnesota), the bidders would have a much better opportunity to form a "ring," and there would be more confusion, and a less price would be realized for the lumber.

On the other hand, if the recommendation of the committee be adopted and these proposals are sent in, they can be sent from any part of the United States, and every bidder who wants to buy the lumber will name his highest possible price, hoping that his bid will be successful. Therefore I hope that the amendment will be adopted and the recommendation of the committee as embodied in the bill will stand.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, the source of the objection to sealed bids ought to be conclusive as to the propriety of having such bids. I do not refer to the gentleman who makes the motion, but the persons who have been urging that we do not have such bids. My friend from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY], in the hearing on this matter before the committee, made this statement at a time when the lumbermen of Minnesota had not been urging open bids:

I would have him—

The Secretary of the Interior—

confer these contracts on the highest bidders on sealed bids, reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

The sale under sealed bids, I think, will undoubtedly result in obtaining the highest price for the timber. We are the guardians of those Indians; we are providing for the sale of their property. There is nothing to prevent a St. Paul or Minneapolis man from bidding just as high as he thinks he can afford to go on a sealed bid. But if we have open bids there will be combinations; the persons expecting to bid will meet at a hotel, or elsewhere, make an arrangement among themselves, and two or three persons will do the bidding, and after the contract is awarded the parties will divide it up among them. This can not be done if the sealed bids be adopted, for in that case somebody may put in a bid that nobody else knows anything about; it is not possible under that system to include every bidder in a combination.

Now, I will ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ZENOR], who is a member of the committee and who has examined this matter with care, whether he thinks it would be safe to leave this property to be disposed of on open bids?

Mr. ZENOR. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], I will say that it was the general conclusion of the committee that it would be better, both for the Government and for the Indians, that the sale should be by public auction under sealed bids; and I think it would be detrimental to an advantageous sale of the timber if the sale were conducted otherwise.

Mr. LACEY. It was the earnest request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also of the Secretary of the Interior, that the system of sealed bids be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of scandal about timber on these reservations. Here are millions of dollars' worth of timber to be sold. The highest price ever realized there, I believe, up to date, has been \$2.40 per thousand. We start here with the proposition of making \$4 and \$5 the minimum price.

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Speaker, I do not understand what the gentleman said was the highest price received up to to-day. The minimum price is \$3.

Mr. LACEY. The sale of dead and down timber I have been told—perhaps I have been misinformed—

Mr. EDDY. That is a different proposition.

Mr. LACEY. Has been at \$2.40 a thousand, and this proposition is \$4 and \$5 a thousand as a minimum, with the opportunity for the whole world to bid on the property.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman speaks of a combination. I will ask the gentleman if he would be willing to put a proviso in the bill that in such an event the party selling should—

Mr. LACEY. You are never going to prove anything about such event. How are you going to prove a combination except by

the results? By having the sale under sealed bids no combination can be made, because they will never know when they have got the last man into the combination. We have sealed bids for the construction of railroads and public buildings in order to get the lowest bid. It is open to the world in this case. Anybody who wants to bid under this law can do it, and the sealed bids will absolutely prevent a combination. Gentlemen have been urging for open bids who want to buy the timber as cheap as possible, and yet they argue that the timber will bring a higher price on open bids than upon sealed bids. If they thought they could get it cheaper by sealed than by open bids, I imagine that they would naturally oppose the open-bid method, and yet we find these dealers at Minneapolis and St. Paul urgently insisting upon sealed bids.

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Speaker, I have no wish to charge the gentleman from Iowa with any misrepresentation, but I desire to state that he is mistaken in that statement. The buyers are divided on the question.

Mr. LACEY. I will ask my friend if in the hearing before the committee he did not make the statement that, in his opinion, we ought to have sealed bids?

Mr. EDDY. I did. The reason of that—

Mr. LACEY. And has not the gentleman been importuned to change his views on this question and to make this motion?

Mr. EDDY. I have.

Mr. LACEY. By men who are wanting to buy the property?

Mr. EDDY. I want to state further now—

Mr. LACEY. I can not yield more time to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to further yield.

Mr. LACEY. I accept the good faith of my friend. His change of mind followed the intercession of his constituents who, I think, were probably wanting to bid. At first he was in favor of sealed bids. I believe he was right then and I believe the motion made now is against the interests of the Indians, and I hope it will be voted down. If this amendment is put upon the bill, I hope the bill will fail, because I believe it would result in unfair treatment of the Indians who own the timber, but I do not think that this amendment providing for open bids will be adopted against the protest of the Indian Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior, and the majority of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who have no purpose in the world except to do that which was just to these Indians who owned the property and who are entitled to its proceeds.

Mr. HOOKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire in what way the open bids would be unjust to the Indians?

Mr. LACEY. In this: The open bidders would meet at the time and the place of the sale. They would organize a syndicate. Instead of there being 50 bidders when the auction commences, there would be only three, or some other small number, and they would fix the price then and there and divide the stumpage among themselves afterwards. They can not do that under sealed bids. Somebody from Mississippi or Massachusetts will send in bids and it is impossible to organize a combination of that kind unless there is open bidding, by which all the persons who are trying to get the property have an opportunity to compare bids and make a combination on the spot, at the time of the sale.

Mr. CANDLER. Does the provision of the bill authorize the rejection of any and all bids, when you make the sale by sealed bids, or is their acceptance compulsory, compelling you to take the highest bid?

Mr. LACEY. I am not sure as to that. I think so.

Mr. CURTIS. It reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Mr. LACEY. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. That will insure fair treatment to the Indians, and it is the only method that will insure it. Open bids with a public auction will do precisely the opposite, and result in a combination. Now, I believe that is all I care to say upon this proposition, unless some gentleman has a question to ask.

Mr. RUMPLE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to his colleague?

Mr. LACEY. I yield to my colleague, Mr. RUMPLE.

Mr. RUMPLE. Is there anything in this bill that requires the manufacture of this timber in the forest?

Mr. LACEY. It is permitted, not required. Now, I will yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What has been the custom heretofore?

Mr. LACEY. Unfortunately, most of the sales have been at auction.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. The parliamentary situation is this: At last night's session an amendment by way of a substitute was offered to the bill. To that an amendment was agreed to, and to the substitute still pending the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY] offered an amendment, which has been reported by the Clerk. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY].

The question being taken (on a division demanded by Mr. EDDY) there were—ayes 9, noes 87.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The substitute was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE, EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER designated Mr. CURRIER as Speaker pro tempore for the evening session.

OATH RESPECTING VESSEL REGISTRY.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I omitted to move to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 11725) to amend section 4139 and section 4314 of the Revised Statutes. I now make that motion, and move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, for the consideration of Senate bill 2295, temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs in the Philippines; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that I, as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, be permitted to control the time upon this side and that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES] be permitted to control the time upon the other side during the debate. We had that understanding.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER], in pursuance of the order of the House, moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, for the consideration of Senate bill 2295, known as the Philippine government bill; and pending that, asks unanimous consent that he, as chairman of the committee, be permitted to control one half of the time, and that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES], a member of that committee, be permitted to control the other half. Is there objection to this request?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry before that request is put. Under that order, if the House makes it, the time on this side will be controlled by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES] in general debate, and no gentleman will be permitted to speak who does not get time from him. Will that be the situation?

The SPEAKER. Absolutely. That will be the order of the House if it is given; and the Chair will further state, so that there will be no misunderstanding, that it will also control the general debate at the evening sessions. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2295, the Philippine government bill, with Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts in the chair.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. CAPRON having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On June 18, 1902:

- H. R. 2430. An act granting a pension to Lizana D. Streeter;
- H. R. 3910. An act granting a pension to Dennis J. Kelly;
- H. R. 5186. An act granting a pension to John Conter;
- H. R. 9290. An act granting a pension to Frances L. Ackley;
- H. R. 9496. An act granting a pension to Forrest E. Andrews;
- H. R. 10752. An act granting a pension to Harriet T. Milburn;
- H. R. 10773. An act granting a pension to Archer Bartlett;
- H. R. 11495. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Bailey;
- H. R. 11686. An act granting a pension to Eleanore F. Adams;

and

- H. R. 9544. An act granting a pension to George W. Barry.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

The committee resumed its session.

[Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. BURKETT having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 200. Joint resolution amending "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1902.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4923) to ratify and confirm a supplemental agreement with the Creek tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 12804) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had asked a full and free conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. FORAKER, and Mr. COCKRELL as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

The committee resumed its session.

[Mr. JONES of Virginia addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman from Virginia yield for a motion? I desire to move that the committee do now rise, and I am going to ask to vacate the order as far as the night session to-night is concerned. I presume the gentleman has nobody to proceed on that side, and nobody is ready on this side.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Very well, Mr. Chairman; I yield for that motion.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill S. 2295, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House, so far as the session of to-night is concerned, be vacated.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that so much of the order affecting this bill as relates to a session for this evening, and this evening only, be vacated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ACCOUNTS OF LOUISIANA EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the month of December, 1901, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in pursuance of section 11 of the "act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, June 19, 1902.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

- H. R. 13150. An act granting a pension to James B. Mahan; and
- H. R. 10299. An act authorizing the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company to sell or lease its railroad property and franchises, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

- S. 4769. An act to fix the fees of jurors in the United States courts.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had presented this day to the President of the United States for his approval bills of the following titles:

- H. R. 10794. An act granting a pension to Thomas H. Devitt;
- H. R. 7906. An act granting a pension to Martha G. Young;
- H. R. 3262. An act granting an increase of pension to David T. Bruck;

- H. R. 8698. An act granting an increase of pension to Nelson Churchill;
- H. R. 7882. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith;
- H. R. 5866. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott, alias Jacob Schott;
- H. R. 5550. An act for the relief of W. C. Taylor;
- H. R. 5018. An act granting an increase of pension to Johann Conrad Haas;
- H. R. 3986. An act granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish;
- H. R. 5877. An act granting a pension to Robert Watts;
- H. R. 6414. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. H. Davis;
- H. R. 7922. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard G. Watkins;
- H. R. 5146. An act granting an increase of pension to Florian V. Sims;
- H. R. 6890. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Scroggs;
- H. R. 3677. An act granting an increase of pension to James F. Gray;
- H. R. 3263. An act granting an increase of pension to John Revley;
- H. R. 6991. An act granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler;
- H. R. 3770. An act granting a pension to James E. Dickey;
- H. R. 6186. An act granting a pension to Carrie B. Farnham;
- H. R. 7353. An act granting a pension to Nancy M. Williams;
- H. R. 5328. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Bortle;
- H. R. 2192. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shearer;
- H. R. 8109. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. McCarter;
- H. R. 10899. An act granting an increase of pension to William Warner;
- H. R. 12130. An act granting a pension to Christopher S. Stephens;
- H. R. 13675. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. White;
- H. R. 9717. An act granting a pension to Isaac M. Pangle;
- H. R. 12774. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Brown;
- H. R. 9710. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eagon;
- H. R. 12409. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. Peck;
- H. R. 12047. An act granting an increase of pension to Jackson L. Wilson;
- H. R. 14012. An act granting a pension to Fannie Reardon;
- H. R. 10954. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gillam;
- H. R. 10767. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa N. Grinstead;
- H. R. 1478. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnels;
- H. R. 13683. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella B. S. Manix;
- H. R. 13081. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony J. Bailey;
- H. R. 12312. An act granting a pension to Susan Walker;
- H. R. 12976. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Smith;
- H. R. 14374. An act granting a pension to Samantha Towner;
- H. R. 13691. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Conrad;
- H. R. 14359. An act granting a pension to Luther G. Edwards;
- H. R. 945. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Richardson;
- H. R. 8457. An act granting an increase of pension to Gibboney F. Hoop;
- H. R. 8476. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses S. Curtis;
- H. R. 10255. An act granting a pension to Margaret Tisdale;
- H. R. 13178. An act granting a pension to William F. Bowden;
- H. R. 11711. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gibson;
- H. R. 954. An act granting an increase of pension to Rachel Brown;
- H. R. 13017. An act granting an increase of pension to James Austin;
- H. R. 13321. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Bonham;
- H. R. 8780. An act granting an increase of pension to Pierson L. Shick;
- H. R. 11115. An act granting a pension to Angeline H. Taylor;
- H. R. 12408. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Eveland;
- H. R. 13063. An act granting an increase of pension to Julia B. Shurtleff;
- H. R. 9164. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Crawford;
- H. R. 9463. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Stanley;
- H. R. 13378. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin Beckwith;
- H. R. 884. An act granting an increase of pension to Ellen W. Rice;
- H. R. 6847. An act to correct the record of Michael Hayes;
- H. R. 11493. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Lipps;
- H. R. 13946. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Todd;
- H. R. 13423. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wall;
- H. R. 13597. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund B. Appleton;
- H. R. 14052. An act granting an increase of pension to George Fusselman;
- H. R. 14079. An act granting an increase of pension to John Miller;
- H. R. 13554. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew E. Hicks;
- H. R. 12305. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Olson;
- H. R. 8026. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. McClure;
- H. R. 11865. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Robertson;
- H. R. 2615. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Miller;
- H. R. 14118. An act granting a pension to Mary C. Bickerstaff;
- H. R. 11327. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Pettis;
- H. R. 12770. An act granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Schofield;
- H. R. 3768. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell;
- H. R. 14224. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. Tod;
- H. R. 12724. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Kellough;
- H. R. 1466. An act granting a pension to Alfred Hatfield;
- H. R. 10172. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Finegan;
- H. R. 5145. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Swan;
- H. R. 9366. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter T. Norris;
- H. R. 292. An act granting a pension to Henrietta Gottweis;
- H. R. 8781. An act granting a pension to Mary E. Holbrook;
- H. R. 6402. An act granting a pension to Mary J. Adams;
- H. R. 7986. An act granting a pension to Clara C. Hawks;
- H. R. 2470. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Maxwell; and
- H. R. 14411. An act to regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee as indicated below:

S. 6104. An act to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of John Walton Ross—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

And then, on motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to an inquiry by the House, a report of surveys and examination of Uintah Indian Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the laws passed by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico at its last session—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk, and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. SLAYDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2408) to remove

the charge of desertion from the military record of Bernhard Stueber, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2592); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MONDELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2498) to correct the military record of Alexander Nugent, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2593); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SLAYDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5064) for the relief of John R. Hoops, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2594); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MONDELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5557) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against John Donohue, alias Grant, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2595); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6041) for the relief of George S. McKee, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2596); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6821) for the relief of George W. Ingram, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2597); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SLAYDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7315) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Luther Cline, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2598); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7444) for the relief of John W. Dampman, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2599); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7496) to grant an honorable discharge to Richard P. Gardner, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2600); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MONDELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8263) for the relief of John McGowan, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2601); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8612) to grant an honorable discharge to Fritz Spamer, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2602); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9601) for the relief of Erwin Johnson, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2603); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10224) for the relief of James Pendergras, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2604); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SLAYDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10711) to correct the military record of Stephen W. Coakley, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2605); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

FUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 15187) to extend the lien for mariners' wages to the masters of vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 15188) providing for a pension to the totally blind—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 15198) defining what shall constitute and providing for assessments in oil mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 201) to restore the status of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments Delaware Volunteers, who served during the late civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 15189) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ames—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 15190) for the relief of Mrs. William Andrews—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 15191) granting a pension to Lettie A. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 15192) granting a pension to Hannah Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15193) for the relief of J. H. Porter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 15194) granting an increase of pension to Harriet S. Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 15195) for the relief of the trustees of the Diocese of East Carolina—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 15196) for the relief of John T. Fulmele—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 15197) granting an increase of pension to William Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 15199) granting a pension to Ella G. Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A resolution (H. Res. 312) referring House bills Nos. 8607, 2580, 9922, 10603, 5675, 5676, 5677, and 6763 to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 313) referring House bills Nos. 10606, 8981, 11533, 5571, 10609, and 6137 to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolutions of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 14022—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petitions of J. S. Conklin, of Livingston; Y. Elwell, of New Lisbon, and Hare Brothers, of Spring Green, and druggists of Richland Center, Wis., in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Rockland, Me., in favor of a law to pension men of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANNON: Resolutions of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the enactment of House bill 14022—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of druggists of Pittsburg, Pa., in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the board of selectmen of Winthrop and the city council of Cambridge, Mass., in favor of the proposed increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of citizens of Bainbridge and Frankfort, Ohio, in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Resolution of Iowa State Federation of Labor, relative to labor conditions at Rock Island Arsenal—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of J. B. Chaney and other citizens of Rockford, Ill., asking that organizations of Spanish-American war veterans be allowed to put their name on their official flag, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of druggists of Rockford and Galena, Ill., for reduction of tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Court Harmony, No. 69, of Hoboken, N. J., for increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. IRWIN: Petition of numerous citizens of Kentucky, in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KERN: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Hannah Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of 10 citizens of Chicago, Ill., in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRELL: Memorial of the auditor-general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania explanatory of House bill 14763—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolutions of National Business League, favoring the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of a meeting of Jewish people in Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the Goldfogle bill, relating to the discrimination against the Jews by the Russian Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, urging the passage of House bill 14022—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 619, for the relief and retirement of William T. Godwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolutions of the city councils of Cambridge and Winthrop, Mass., in favor of the proposed increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions of the South Park District Taxpayers' Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring a bill to authorize the Mather Power Company to construct experimental span in Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Typographical Union No. 9, of Buffalo, N. Y., for increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Papers to accompany House bill 14795, granting a pension to Mary A. Buckaloo, widow of a Mexican war veteran—to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, June 20, 1902.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, if there be no objection.

EXPENDITURES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of money paid out of the Philippine treasury for and on account of the Philippine Commission; also money paid by the United States for transportation of troops since the ratification of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain, and to what companies paid; also the amounts now unpaid which the United States is liable for for supplies, etc., in the Philippine Islands each year since May, 1898; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the laws enacted at the last session of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, submitted through the Interior Department by the secretary of the Territory of Porto Rico; which, on motion of Mr. FORAKER, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitting a clause for insertion in the general deficiency appropriation bill reappropriating the unexpended balances for the appropriations "Compensation for Employees, 1902," and "Plate Printing, 1902," to the appropriation for "Miscellaneous expenses, 1902," etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed with an amendment the bill (S. 4284) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the

following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 14247) to authorize the Charleston, Suburban and Summerville Railway Company to construct and maintain two bridges across Ashley River, in the State of South Carolina; and

A bill (H. R. 14802) for the purchase of real estate for revenue and customs purposes at Wilmington, N. C.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 10299) authorizing the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company to sell or lease its railroad property and franchises, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KEAN presented a memorial of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the claim of the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company to the extension of their patents for ten years from October 4, 1903; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of Delaware Division, No. 37, Order of Railway Conductors, of Phillipsburg, N. J., praying for the passage of the anti-injunction bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Elysian Lodge, No. 351, of Hoboken, and of Newark Lodge, No. 340, of Newark, of the International Association of Machinists, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the Martin Cooke Association, of Hoboken; of Mineral Mine Workers' Local Union No. 8588, of Port Oram; of Coopers' Local Union No. 40, of Jersey City; of Hotel Waiters and Cooks' Local Union No. 337, of Trenton; of Court Harmony, No. 69, of Hoboken; of Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 13, of Hoboken, and of United Brewery Workmen's Local Union No. 26, of Trenton, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of letter carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of Batavia Lodge, No. 491, International Association of Machinists, of Batavia, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of the Audubon Society of the State of New York, of New York City, Mount Vernon, and Highwood, all in the State of New York, and of Stamford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the protection of game in Alaska, etc.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of Local Division No. 215, Order of Railway Conductors, of Austin, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a petition of Butte City Lodge, No. 88, International Association of Machinists, of Butte, Mont., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of Western Shore Lodge, No. 7, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Oakland, and of Local Division No. 11, Order of Railway Conductors, of Los Angeles, in the State of California, praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases, and remonstrating against the passage of any substitute therefor; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Sutter Lodge, No. 340, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Sacramento, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called Grosvenor anti-injunction bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the Pattern Makers' Association of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BARD presented petitions of Local Division No. 111, Order of Railway Conductors, of Los Angeles, and of C. R. Stewart, of Nestor, in the State of California, praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the